

# T. R. for Wilson if G. O. P. Panders to Germans

## EXPERTS URGE U. S. NAVY BIG AS THE BEST

### General Board Wants American Sea Power Equal to Largest.

### DANIELS HOLDS BACK DETAILS

### Programme Proposed in July Differs from Sec- retary's Plans.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)  
Washington, Dec. 21.—The United States should have a navy which by 1925 should be "equal to the most powerful maintained by any other nation in the world," according to the annual report of the General Board of the Navy, made public today. The report, issued as an appendix to that of the Secretary of the Navy, does not give the building programme which it believes necessary to accomplish this, but, instead, offers a programme, in response to orders from Secretary Daniels, providing for the spending of about \$100,000,000 a year for five years.

The cash-basis programme differs in several important respects from that finally approved and submitted to Congress by the Secretary. The capital ships asked are the same, the submarines fewer, and the auxiliaries more than in his report. The figures are: Dreadnoughts, 10; battle cruisers, 6; scouts, 10; destroyers, 40; fleet submarines, 9 (Daniels, 15); coast defense submarines, 58 (Daniels, 85); fuel oil ships, 3 (Daniels, 2); repair ship, 1; hospital ship, 1; ammunition ships, 2; river gunboats, 2 (Daniels, 4); transports and fleet submarine tenders, 1 each, and destroyer tenders, 2, which Mr. Daniels does not ask for at all.

This building programme, as laid out by the General Board, provides for the completing of the last ships in 1922, a year earlier than Mr. Daniels' plan, and starts with a much heavier programme for battleships and battle cruisers, which take the longest time to build. It calls for an expenditure for construction of about the same amount year by year, but includes an allowance for work to be completed after the five years of initial appropriation have passed. Mr. Daniels' plan includes \$18,518,127 for construction already authorized and makes no allowance for the \$82,335,000 run-over on his construction. Thus the total cost of the Daniels programme is \$100,853,127, more than that of the General Board, but amounts to about \$18,000,000 for the five-year period.

### Board's Advice Rejected.

All of the extra money goes into submarines, against the advice of the board, except \$14,000,000 for ammunition reserve. So also is absorbed the \$2,500,000 which the Daniels programme saves from that of the General Board by lopping off the transport, tenders for destroyers and submarines, and \$1,000,000 from aviation.

The General Board report also asks for a large increase in the personnel of the navy, in which it is only partly supported by the Secretary. It figures that the strength in time of peace should be enough to keep in commission all battleships under fifteen years from date of authorization, all destroyers and submarines under twelve years, half the cruisers, all gunboats and all fleet auxiliaries; to keep partial complements on all other ships available for use in war, and to provide for shore stations and training.

For this purpose it estimates a necessary peace strength next year of 57,000 men and 2,700 officers, against the present strength of 53,000 men and 1,870 officers. It also urges that the marine corps be increased from 10,000 to 15,000 men.

### Lessons from the War.

Three chief lessons are drawn by the board from the world war:

"That the submarine, while valuable, is not an instrument fitted to dominate naval warfare," that, because of the spectacular nature of the performances of the German U-boats before the Allies had learned how to protect their commerce, undue weight has been attached to them.

"That the battleship is still, as it always has been, the decisive factor in naval warfare.

"That fast ships to gather information of the enemy's movements are absolutely essential, and that only the question of cost prevents the making of all the information seekers of the battle cruiser type, which can fight, if necessary, to learn what they want to know. That the battle cruiser will also be of great value in the opening stages of a general naval battle, but that as in the case of the submarines, the

## SARAH BERNHARDT DYING, PARIS HEARS

### Actress's Leg Was Amputated Last February.

London, Dec. 22.—Sarah Bernhardt is reported to be dying, according to a dispatch from Paris to "The Daily Telegraph."

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has never fully recovered from the shock following the amputation of a leg last February. Reports of an improvement in her condition were invariably followed by others that her health was failing. On December 6 she became seriously ill, her physicians announcing that she was suffering from congestion of the lungs. Mme. Bernhardt is now seventy-one years old.

### GUGGENHEIM SUES BROTHER

### Appears Against Five of Kin in Note of Issue.

William Guggenheim, the copper magnate, who lives at Great Neck, Long Island, appeared as a plaintiff against his five brothers—Isaac, Daniel, Morris, Solomon and Simon—in a note of issue filed at Mincola yesterday.

The issue was joined on November 10, and asks that the action, which is understood to be a matter of accounting, be heard before a court jury, and a request is made that it be placed on the January calendar of the Supreme Court.

## WOMAN KILLED BY SUBWAY TRAIN

### Police Fight Crowds, in Panic at Sight of Body—Husband In- jured Trying Rescue.

After-theatre crowds in the Grand Central subway station stood huddled last night and watched a woman dragged to death under a train while her husband was crushed and seriously injured in a desperate attempt to save her.

Mrs. Edward H. Cole, of 5 Kister Court, Coney Island, had alighted from a local train and was walking a few feet ahead of her husband and Arthur Chappelle, the motorcycle racer, when she stumbled or was pushed against a pillar. She toppled off the platform and fell under the local just as it started.

A gasp went up from the crowd as the skirts of the woman disappeared under the moving car. Both her husband and Chappelle sprang forward in an effort to save Mrs. Cole. The husband was dragged between the car and the platform structure.

By this time Motorman Harry Craig had brought the train to a stop and the injured man was saved, but was badly bruised, and suffered so much from shock that he was not told of his wife's death. Trainers said that in another moment he would have been drawn to death by the side of his wife.

While Cole was being taken to Flower Hospital, the train under which his wife had fallen was slowly backed away from the spot and her mangled body carried across the platform.

The sight startled a panic among the women that compelled the station agents to summon a squad of policemen. The exit stairs soon were clogged and it was necessary for the police to threaten arrests before they could stop the rush from the station.

Cole, who is manager of the Motordrome at Brighton Beach, was reported at the hospital as out of danger.

## PADEREWSKI HAS MYALOGIA

### Malady and Name Brought from Boston and Recital Here Is Postponed.

Paderewski has myalgia. At any rate, that was the name given it yesterday by the pianist's secretary, but Mme. Paderewski later explained that what her husband had was a cold, accompanied by stiffness of the muscles of the chest and shoulders. It is assumed that the fancier name was given the malady because Mr. Paderewski contracted it in Boston, where he performed on Sunday.

A recital scheduled for this afternoon at Carnegie Hall has been indefinitely postponed as a result of the pianist's illness. At the Paderewski apartments in the Hotel Cetham last night a masseur was in attendance, and Mme. Paderewski estimated that it would be four or five days before the patient fully recovered.

## DIVORCED, HE CELEBRATES

### Ex-Husband Gives Freedom Party at Atlantic City.

Atlantic City, Dec. 21.—Fifty prominent and liberty-loving citizens accepted the invitation of William L. Moise, chief of the City Credit Bureau, to be his guests at a "freedom party" held tonight in celebration of the fact that he was granted a divorce from his wife in the Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia, yesterday.

As soon as Moise received word of the decision, he rushed fifty invitations to his friends, which read in part: "The pleasure of your company is requested at a freedom party. Please omit flowers."

The merry gathering first attended a theatre, where they witnessed a play entitled "In Freedom's Cause," and then adjourned to a well known restaurant. At a late hour they were singing patriotic songs and toasting "the land of the free."

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—Advt.

## HOUSE GOING TO EUROPE AS WILSON ENVOY

### Will Carry Informa- tion that Can't Go by Cable.

### AMBASSADORS TO MAKE REPORT

### Not Peace Errand, Messen- ger Declares—News Stirs Washington.

At the request of President Wilson, Colonel E. M. House, his intimate friend, will start before January 1 on a mission to the United States envoys in Europe.

This request was made of the colonel before the President's marriage. His journey, according to Colonel House, will make unnecessary the usual homecoming of American ambassadors and ministers. He said last night that there would be nothing mysterious about his trip; that he was not going to Europe to feel out the possibilities of peace, as reported yesterday, and that he intended to visit the envoys in the belligerent countries for the purpose of informing them of the correct attitude of this country toward European affairs.

"I am going to Europe at the request of the President and the Secretary of State," said Colonel House. "My task will be to take information to some of our ambassadors in order that they may have a more intimate knowledge of this government's attitude regarding certain phases of pending international questions and in order to obtain from their personal point of view."

"It is two years since our envoys made personal reports to the President. Our Minister to Belgium, Mr. Whitlock, was an exception, but he was forced to come home owing to illness. It is inadvisable to bring home at this time any of our ambassadors. It has been found impossible to convey or obtain by cable or correspondence quite the correct atmosphere. That is one of the fundamental reasons why I am going."

"Will this be in the nature of a vicarious report from our ambassadors and ministers in the belligerent countries?" Colonel House was asked.

"Yes," he answered. "I will solicit each of our representatives, take from them what they couldn't otherwise submit, and bring their reports to Mr. Wilson."

"How long do you intend to stay?"

"I am not quite certain, but I imagine I will return home within six weeks."

"Have you decided which countries you will visit first?"

"Not yet. I still have to arrange for the details of the trip. You see?"

With a smile—"there a possibility I may not go at all."

"Will Mr. House go with you?"

"Oh, yes! I couldn't think of leaving her here."

Colonel House drew a line through an account of an afternoon paper in which he was supposed to have been asked to go to Europe on a mission of peace.

"That's wrong," he said. "You may say so for me. I have no idea of doing that, nor have I been asked to do that. As I said before, there is nothing mysterious about my trip to the belligerent countries. Somehow or other the nature of the journey was made public, but I would have given out the details and purpose of the trip before sailing."

Colonel House would not deny that he had received an absolutely free hand. It was pointed out to him that while in Europe he could not help ascertaining the attitude of the belligerent countries toward an immediate discontinuance of warfare.

"Such information may come to me indirectly," he admitted. "My purpose, as I have stated, is to learn what our envoys abroad have to say."

Colonel House did not say what day he would sail. Arrangements for his passage have already been made in Washington. It is likely that he will visit the President and Mrs. Wilson before sailing.

## House on Peace Errand, Washington Believes

(From The Tribune Bureau.)  
Washington, Dec. 21.—The news of Colonel House's projected European trip threw a bomb into official and diplomatic circles here to-night. Ambassadors and ministers of the warring powers and of interested neutral nations heard rumors of a "peace mission" with interest and concern.

## Preparedness Sole Topic At Famous Gary Dinner

### But Colonel, at Collier Luncheon, Did Talk Politics Straight from the Shoulder—Will Support Wilson if Republicans Adopt Hyphen Platform.

### NO MONGREL PLATFORM FOR COLONEL

And don't overlook the fact that any Republican who seeks President Wilson's place by pandering to the hyphens will find that he is fighting Roosevelt as well as Wilson.

Roosevelt dislikes Wilson and his policies almost to the point of hate—you know how strong he is in his likes and dislikes—but he is too good an American to stand mutely by and see him beaten by any man running on a mongrel platform or professing mongrel principles. —Statement by one of the eighteen Gary diners.

In the discussion yesterday of the now famous Gary dinner to Colonel Roosevelt, these facts were developed:

That at the dinner only preparedness—or, as one of the diners expressed it, "the greater Americanism"—not politics, was discussed.

That neither Democratic, Republican nor Progressive candidates were mentioned.

And—  
That at a luncheon given for Mr. Roosevelt by Robert J. Collier at the Harvard Club last Wednesday, the Colonel talked politics straight from the shoulder.

These facts came to The Tribune yesterday through one who was at the Gary dinner and another who was at the Collier luncheon.

Why Judge Gary should have asked Colonel Roosevelt to meet the people he did, his dinner mate could not say.

"It is not my practice," said he, "to cross-examine those who invite me to dine as to their motives for so doing. But if I were to guess, I would be inclined to say that one actuating motive was a feeling of 'I told you so.'"

"Gary, you should know, has always been friendly to Mr. Roosevelt, though I do not know that he voted for him in 1912. All but two or three of his guests Friday night were anti-Roosevelt men eighteen months ago. Then they said the Colonel was rocking the boat. Now they say that in preaching preparedness he was and is right. And I think that at bottom Mr. Gary had a sort of desire in a way to say to his friends in important business:

"Come and have a look at this fellow you thought so terrible; notice that he does not shoot at the musicians; that he eats in a normal sort of way and prefers his food cooked; that when he talks he talks sanely, as you and I talk, and talks nothing but the soundest kind of Americanism."

"That is only a guess, however. In any event, it could not have been the big motive. Behind it all, I believe, was a desire of these men, all Americans—men who have done and are doing big things, men who have a big stake in the country—to take counsel together on the big problem of national preparedness. Under the circumstances was it not natural that the one man in America who above all others stands and has stood for preparedness should be asked to attend? That is all there is to that."

"But with all this talk about the Gary dinner, why is the Collier luncheon at the Harvard Club overlooked? There was politics there in plenty. Mr. Collier, I suspect, had something of the 'I told you so' idea in his head when he planned the luncheon, for in the uplift movement his position was much the same position as that of Judge Gary in business—he was friendly to the Colonel, but lonesome so far as his everyday associates were concerned. All except one or two of the men there were anti-Roosevelt three years ago. They were anti-Roosevelt when the Colonel first talked preparedness eighteen months ago. Then they said, as Judge Gary's friends had said—'He is rocking the boat.' Three-fourths of them—most of the company were writers—left agreeing with him."

"The political discussion there started in a remark made about The

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## ERIE TRAIN HELD UP BY SMOKE "BANDIT"

### Official's Auto on Track While He Delivers Ultimatum.

Passaic, N. J., Dec. 21.—A lone auto "bandit" ran his machine before an Erie passenger train here this morning, shook his fist under the noses of the engine crew, and threatened to lock them up if they ever again showered soft coal soot over Passaic roofs.

Health Commissioner John Kennell assumed the role of road agent as a last step in his plan to eliminate soft coal soot from Erie locomotives. He was driving his machine near the railroad when, just as a passenger train was slowly getting under way, he noticed the fireman shovelling great scoops full of soft coal into the engine. A correspondingly large volume of dense black smoke belched from the stack.

The Health Commissioner ran his machine out upon the track before the approaching engine, shut off the power and raised his hand to the engine. The trainman nervously brought the engine to a stop and awaited developments.

Then Dr. Kennell sprang out, clambered aboard the engine and delivered an ultimatum to the train crew.

"This is the last time you can fire an engine in this town," he said. "If you come into Passaic to-morrow morning burning soft coal I'll lock you up."

"But, you know," began the fireman.

"I know I've made my last complaint," answered the official. "Into a cell you go if you do it again."

## After the War

Unless the business men of this country are willing to forego their temporary profits and thereby shorten the war, they must expect in the end to pay, and pay bitterly, is the opinion of Roger W. Babson.

Read this article—you will find the statements as strong as they may seem surprising—and tell your dealer to-day to reserve your copy.

## The Sunday Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements

## RUSSIANS SEIZE VARNA; BEGIN BALKAN DRIVE

### Troops Occupy Black Sea Port After Forts Are Silenced.

### REPORT GREEKS FIRED ON ALLIES

### Venizelos Sees Victory in Election—Vote Hardly One-Third of Whole.

London, Dec. 22.—"The Daily Chronicle" reports the capture of Varna, Bulgaria's chief Black Sea port, by the Russians. It says the bombardment of the Russians silenced the Bulgarian guns and laid the town in ruins, the garrison suffering heavily.

The Russians then, according to the report, landed infantry and artillery without loss and in sufficient force to hold the town against Bulgarian attack.

The arrival of the Russian expedition off the Bulgarian coast was first reported by the Exchange correspondent at Athens. His telegram read:

"A Russian cruiser and two destroyers, which are conveying sixteen transports filled with troops, have arrived off the Bulgarian coast and are bombarding Varna vigorously."

The Bulgarian port of Varna is on the Black Sea, a few miles south of the Rumanian border. It is a railroad terminus. This city and Burgas, fifty miles further south, are the principal Bulgarian Black Sea ports.

Should the capture of Varna prove true, it would mean that the oft-repeated intention of the Russians to land on Bulgarian soil, either by way of the Danube River, or on the Black Sea coast, take the Bulgarians and Turks and their Teutonic allies on the flank, has been accomplished.

Varna is the third city in Bulgaria in population, and as the eastern terminus of the Varna-Rustchuk railway is important strategically. The so-called "Varna quadrilateral," which has played an important part in Bulgarian military history, consists of the fortress of Varna, Shumla, Rustchuk and Silistria.

Many manufacturing industries, destroyed in the bombardment and fire which swept the town, were located at the port. These included breweries, distilleries, tanneries and cloth factories operated by a British firm. The population of the city is about 37,000.

On several occasions since the beginning of the Teutonic drive through Serbia it has been reported that the Russians would attempt an invasion of Bulgaria from the sea, and it has been said that forces were being concentrated for this purpose at Odessa. Previous counter-reports reporting Russian naval demonstrations before Varna or Burgas, presumably preparatory to an effort to land troops, were not borne out subsequently.

### Bulgar General Attacked.

A Rome dispatch to the Hava Agency, dated December 20, says the newspaper "Secolo" has received from Athens (Macedonia) correspondent the following:

"Russophile Bulgarian deserters report that the discontent with the German officers' arrogance is increasing in the Bulgarian army. Near Strumitza a Bulgarian soldier fired three revolver shots at General Theodoroff (Bulgarian). He missed his aim, but killed the general's aide-de-camp. The soldier was hanged."

According to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" the Greeks, while withdrawing a majority of their troops from Salonica, kept Fort Karaburnaz, which dominates the town, in spite of repeated French requests that they hand the fort over. Last Friday a strong French patrol approached the fort, says the "Zeitung," and did not halt at the sentry's call, whereupon the Greeks opened fire and the French fled.

An official claim has been made at Bulgarian army headquarters, according to the Overseas Agency, of French and English newspaper reports that soldiers of the 11th and 14th Bulgarian regiments had deserted and gone over to the Allies.

### Denies Bulgar Desertions.

The 11th Regiment, the statement says, fought only against the Serbians and is now at Prizrend, while the 14th Regiment, the statement adds, is in the British themselves must have known from the bayonet attacks made by this regiment south of Strumitza.

One-third of the 700,000 Greek voters cast their ballots in the Parliamentary elections, says a Hava dispatch from Athens filed by the correspondent there to-day. Out of 38,263 voters in Salonica 4,650 voted.

The partisans of ex-Premier Venizelos considered the result a personal triumph for him, the dispatch says, because he asked the supporters not to vote.

On election morning, according to the correspondent, every voter received a circular reading:

"Venizelos wishes war. The King does not wish it. The King asks counsel of the people. The circular concluded: 'Will you save the country? Will you save the King? Come and vote.'"

## BRITAIN IS ON ROAD TO DEFEAT, SAYS DILLON

London, Dec. 21.—John Dillon, in a fiery speech, opposed the granting of Mr. Asquith's request for an additional million men. He said:

"The Premier's speech is deplorably lacking in any attempt to justify the adding of the fourth million. We place no reasonable limit on the size of the army. We are travelling the road that leads not to victory but to financial ruin and loss of the war."

"The whole principle on which Lord Derby's groups are arranged is absurd, unfeasible. So far as Ireland is concerned, the people are quite prepared to share the burden of the war, but they are free people, and conscription cannot be talked of. It would be an act of political insanity to embark on conscription during the war."

## ASQUITH ASKS MILLION MORE MEN IN CRISIS

### Premier Hints at Great Changes in British Army Staff.

London, Dec. 21.—Premier Asquith asked the House of Commons to-day for a million more troops. Great Britain, he said, had more than 1,250,000 men in the field. But the wastage was so enormous that the country must now aim to get every man of military age who was physically qualified—the empire's "recruitable maximum."

The Premier declared that Britain needed every man fit for military service. There was a further intimation that unless the number of men enlisted under the plan of Lord Derby came up to expectations, conscription might still have to be enforced. The Prime Minister, however, said there was yet time for those who had hung back to follow in the footsteps of the great mass of their fellow countrymen who had joined the colors.

The Irish Nationalist party, for whom John Redmond was the spokesman, placed itself on record as being ready to oppose by every means in its power compulsion on the part of the government. Likewise, the representative of the Labor party announced strong opposition by the Laborites to conscription, although the successor to James Keir Hardie, C. B. Stanton, leader of the miners, declared that if the men would not volunteer they should be brought to the colors.

### Hints at Great Changes.

Intimation that revolutionary changes in Britain's conduct of the war were contemplated was given by the Premier when he made his long-expected statement on the Allies' military position.

Mr. Asquith announced that Lieutenant General Sir William B. Robertson, Chief of the General Staff, had been recalled from France to become Chief of the Imperial Staff at Army Headquarters in London in place of Lieutenant General Sir Archibald Murray.

Murray, the Premier announced, was about to receive "an important command." London to-night is filled with rumors that he is to be sent to Egypt. Mr. Asquith added: "Sir Ian Hamilton is not returning to the command in the Near East. If any other duties are assigned him, announcement will be made in due course."

### Important Plans Ready.

Referring to operations on the Franco-Belgian front the Premier complimented Field Marshal French and his successor in command, Sir Douglas Haig. He continued:

"A fortnight ago a most important military conference was held in Paris, attended by representatives of the staffs of France, Russia, Italy and the United Kingdom. The leading strategic problems were fully discussed and certain most important conclusions reached with absolute unanimity."

Many of his auditors understood the Premier to convey the impression that Field Marshal French was removed as a result of this war council decision.

So far as the war as a whole went, Mr. Asquith said, it might be that at this time or that moment what could be called the superficial facts of the campaign seemed to be against the Allies.

### Long Run Favors Allies.

"But the fundamental facts, the facts that in the long run matter, are steadily and growingly on our side," the Premier continued. "There has been in this war an abundance of errors in calculation, but they have not been confined to our side."

"So far as we in this country are concerned—and I know all our Allies are the same—we will never waver for a moment, while our fighting

## PLAN TO END ASQUITH RULE NOW FORMING

### Peers Almost Ready to Launch Con- certed Attack.

### PUBLIC WANTS SHIFTS MADE

### Failure of Officers and Campaigns Has Created Hostile Feeling.

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Dec. 21.—Fundamental government changes may take place in the immediate future, if information received to-day is borne out by events. It cannot be denied that political unrest exists in several quarters, and the movement begun the first of the month has grown to such considerable proportions that it is just about ready to launch its attack on the existing government.

I learn that at a recent meeting of a considerable number of peers opposed to Premier Asquith and Sir Edward Grey, they took no formal steps, but a frank and free discussion ruled and the general sentiment was for a change at an early date. While the peers were meeting, opposition leaders in the House of Commons were debating the same question.

Lloyd George's speech on munitions, in which he made frequent reference to its being "too late," was really more than an explanation of the work of his department.

### "Wait and See" Policy.

"Too late," says "The Evening Standard," is common English for "wait and see," and "wait and see" still prevails in every department. There is no doubt that there is much mature intellect in this government, but little masculine decision. This fatal habit of procrastination on the part of the government is generally regarded as a new phenomenon, but it is really only an extension of the practice obtaining before the war."

Some papers say the government will delay further the question of conscription. To-day Premier Asquith said he regretted that he was unable to give out the results of the Derby report, but took the opportunity to repeat his pledge of November 2 regarding married men. That he considered it necessary to urge young single men to come forward and follow the example of patriotism set them may give the key to the success of the Derby campaign.

### Public Ready for Changes.

There is a marked contrast now in the British public's attitude toward a change in the high government positions. It no longer looks with awe and horror on the mere suggestion of new leadership. It has seen France change its Cabinet ministers, its own field marshal relinquish his command on the west front, its forces withdrawn from Gallipoli, its Attorney General and its naval head step out, and so it has passed the stage of surprise.

If the present opposition should succeed it must bring about a union of the Tory-Irish vote, as that would be the only means of giving a majority to the Opposition. The history of 1885 would then repeat itself. Whether a showdown will come before the Christmas holidays is rather doubtful.

## FORCE HINDENBURG BACK

### Russians Break Down German Offense on Riga-Dvinsk Front.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
London, Dec. 21.—A Geneva dispatch to "The Daily Express" says that telegrams from Innsbruck state that the German offensive on the Riga-Dvinsk front has completely failed.

General von Hindenburg has been forced to retire before the Russian counter-attacks after abandoning cannon and destroying large quantities of material. The Germans near Dvinsk, despite heavy losses, were unable to cross the Dvina.

Five German divisions have retreated on Tukum, which the Russians are approaching. A battle of especially sanguinary character is in progress near Uxküll.